

Massachusetts. He himself, with nineteen other colored men, enlisted on board the "Royal Louis," under Captain Decatur, was taken prisoner, and confined for seven months in the horrible old Jersey prison ship.

Such are the men, with their descendants, who are now persecuted and proscribed in almost all parts of the Union—the victims of mob law and black law in Ohio—and of the diabolical benevolence of colonization in Maryland. Even in Massachusetts, one of those old Revolutionary soldiers, if he attempted to seat himself in any other than the "negro car," on some of the rail-roads, would be thrust out with ruffian violence, and that, too, on the very anniversary of the independence for which he fought. "Hail, Columbia!"—*Emancipator*.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, December 22, 1841.

ARGUMENT OF BOONE—DUTIES OF ABOLITIONISTS UNDER THE LAW.

We are now to notice the chief argument of Boone. He assumes, that "it is anti-christian, as it is certainly anti-American to violate law, and defy the powers that be"—"that the fundamental law of the land recognizes slavery, and guarantees the rights of the slaveholder"—that abolitionists are violators of this law, and therefore are morally criminal, their conduct being opposed to the spirit and example of Jesus Christ. Let us should misrepresent him, we quote his own language.

"The glorious example of the Son of God, blazing resplendent with peace and good will to men should guide them in all controversy with their fellow-men. Is there in all his walk and conversation an instance of violation of order or of law? His disciples were evil entreated, but turned not upon their persecutors. In all that Volume of Wisdom and Goodness, obedience to the laws and the rulers was taught by precept and by example. Nor are we left to infer that this was on account of the superior excellence of those having authority—not yet of the perfect adaptation of those laws to the best interests of God and man. It was obedience to those laws and rulers that they were and what they were in perfection was to be supplied by the goodness and patient bearing of those who were under them. 'For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil.' 'Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers.' We will not amplify on this point. But to apply.—The fundamental law of the land recognizes slavery in our midst, and guarantees the rights of the slaveholder to his property. Now, the question here is not, 'Is this right?'—but, 'Is it true?' So long as it remains true it is the law, and it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the law, 'not only for wrath but for conscience sake,' 'tendering unto all their dues.' It is the law of Ohio that every colored person coming within her borders shall give bond for his or her good behavior, and that they will not become a charge upon the treasury or the taxes of the State. Now, employing such negro before this law has been complied with, shall pay a fine!—Then no order-loving and conscientious citizen should violate it. Is it the law of Ohio that all fugitive slaves escaping from service into her territory shall be given up to the person or persons claiming such service? Then it ought to be done according to the true intent and meaning of such law. It surely should not be resisted by conscientious men or women. Is it a felony to assist a fugitive slave escaping from his owner, or to harbor him after such escape? Then love to the colored man and sympathy for his wrongs must be strong in those who would prefer their all of reputation and family hope in his cause, in this violation of human law and divine precept and example. And what is the reward? For men act from some motive of interest—of pride or of man—the consciousness of doing right, or gain. Can you find it within the lid of the bible—in the moral sense of the community? Then let him figure it out in the prison—or let him send Onesimus home, instructed in all the ways of his duty—'obeying his master according to the flesh; not with eye-service as men please, but with good service as unto Christ.' Now, the question here is not, 'Is this right?'—but, 'Is it true?' The proof is ready,—the records of the Courts show it. You may say that honest abolitionists have not done it. Then I say, come out from among them."

Human Law—The Duty of Obedience.

The broad principle on which this argument rests, is, that the citizens of a government, are morally bound, in all cases, to obey all its laws—that this implicit and uniform obedience is enjoined by the New Testament.

The principle is as dangerous as it is false. If human legislators were infallible—if their enactments were never repugnant to the law of God, the principle would be sound. But the supposition, as Boone is fully aware, is a monstrous one. The laws which in some countries violate liberty of conscience, by excluding all religions but one; which in others, sustain idolatry, and prohibit the introduction of any new form of Theology; which in others, tax dissenters to support an established faith, deemed by them inconsistent with the word of God—are all examples of the occasional conflict of human with divine law, and, Boone himself will admit, may be rightfully disobeyed. To be more specific. There are three cases, in which it may become a right and duty to disobey human laws.

1st. The case of Revolution. "Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends," ("life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government." So spake our fathers, when they refused to be "subject to the higher powers," "defied the powers that be," and renounced their allegiance to the British crown. If the principle be sound, that it is always wrong to "defy the powers that be"—that obedience to laws and rulers as they are, is always a duty—that every soul ought always to be subject to the higher powers—then the act of our fathers was a crime, their declaration a falsehood, and our republic had its birth in rebellion against God.

2nd. A second case is that, where a law is believed by a citizen to be unconstitutional.—He has a perfect right to violate this law, for the sake of bringing the question before the Supreme tribunal of the State, in order to obtain a decision on its constitutionality. If the court decide that it is unconstitutional, he has done service to his country; if, the contrary, he is bound then to obey that law, provided there be nothing immoral involved in obedience.

3d. A third case is, where any individual, after the most unprejudiced and careful inquiry, becomes convinced, that a law of the state in which he lives, commands him to do, or omit, what the divine law, written on his heart or in revelation enjoins him to leave undone or to do. This must appear self-evident, when it is recollected, that the Creator has a paramount right to the obedience of his creatures—that He has conferred on every individual the right of private judgment which no one less than

God can alienate—that to Him every man must give account for himself, and that no plea for disobedience will be admitted, less than a warrant from God himself. Need we sustain this position by authority of Revelation? One of the chief lessons to be gathered from the history of Daniel, is the duty of obeying God rather than man. When the golden image was set up, and the ordinance went forth that at the "sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery and dulcimer, and all kinds of music," all the people were to fall down and worship, what was the answer of the three Hebrews, to the "higher powers?" "O Nebuchadnezzar, we are not careful to answer thee in this matter. If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thy hand, O King. But, if not, be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." For this sublime assertion of the rights of conscience, and of the Supremacy of the Almighty, God walked with them amidst the fire, and brought them forth unhurt, to the confusion of their enemies and vindication of his own rights. Why was the Hebrew prophet stripped of his honors, and hurled into the den of lions? For violating a wicked human law, and thus maintaining his allegiance to his Maker. And what was the language of Peter and John, when brought before the constituted authorities of Jerusalem, who, having free discussion as intensely as our rulers do now, commanded them not to speak at all or teach in the name of Jesus? "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you, more than unto God, judge ye."—Such was their answer; and soon they are again found in Solomon's porch, defying the powers that be, by setting at naught their commandment. By them they are again arraigned. "Did not we strictly command you that you should not teach in his name?" inquired the haughty priest. The quiet answer of the reformers was, "We ought to obey God rather than men." Will Boone question the truth of this principle? But, we are not confined to ancient times, for examples of it.—What is the conduct of the Quakers, in regard to the war-operations of government, but a standing illustration of the great duty, that men ought to disobey human laws which are repugnant to right—they themselves, of necessity, being the judges.

But, be it always remembered, this is a dangerous principle, unless connected with another no less obligatory—the principle of submission. While my allegiance to the Supreme Governor of the Universe binds me to disregard all laws which command me to do evil; just respect for "the powers that be," a regard for the peace of society, and reverence for the authority of Jesus Christ who taught submission to wrong as a christian virtue, unite in requiring me to submit to the penalties of the laws I violate, provided always this involves no immoral act on my part.

The violation of a wicked law, and resistance to its penalties, would be disorganizing and revolutionizing. The violation of such a law coupled with submission to its penalties, could be productive of no mischief, as it would be a manifestation at once of Supreme reverence for God, and a due respect to human institutions.

The grand practical inference from these principles is, that if there be any laws in this country, which impose on me the obligation of aiding the slaveholder in any way to hold his fellow-man, as property, believing as I do that this act is in violation of all Right, it is my duty to disobey such laws, and thus maintain a conscience void of offence towards the God of Right.

Pro-Slavery Laws.

This brings us to the second assumption of our friend.—That "the fundamental law of the land recognizes slavery in our midst, and guarantees the right of the slaveholder to them, as property." By "fundamental law," must be meant the Constitution of the United States. The assertion is utterly groundless; and on this point no reasoning is required, inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States, have virtually settled the law.

In the Mississippi case, at the January term, 1841, Judge McLean, expressed the following opinions, in which he was sustained by Chief Justice Taney. "The Constitution treats slaves as persons." "But if slaves are considered in some of the states as merchandise, that cannot divest them of the leading and controlling quality of persons, by which they are designated in the constitution." "The character of property is given them by the local law." (Of course, then, not by the fundamental law of the land.) "The constitution acts upon slaves as persons, and not as property." (Of course then, it does not secure the rights of the slaveholder to them "as property.") Chief Justice Taney said—"in my judgment, the power over this subject is exclusively with the several states; and each of them has a right to decide for itself, whether it will or not allow persons of this description to be brot within its limits, from another state, either for sale, or for any other purpose; and also to prescribe the manner and mode in which they may be introduced, and to determine their condition and treatment within their respective territories; and the action of the several states on this subject, cannot be controlled by Congress, either by virtue of its power to regulate commerce, or by virtue of any other Power, conferred by the Constitution of the United States."

Boone now must retract his assertion, that "the fundamental law of the land guarantees the right of the slaveholder to them, (the slaves) as property." He must acknowledge, that the institution of slavery is a purely local one—that Ohio has the right to "decide for itself" that it will not "allow persons of this description to be brought within its limits from another state, either for sale, or for any other purpose," though that may be new transit—and also to determine their con-

dition, when introduced, that is, determine that they shall be free. He must concede all this, unless he would question the authority of the Supreme Court.

He will insist, however, that after all, there is one constitutional guaranty for the slaveholder, viz., the clause of the Constitution which provides for the surrender on proper demand of persons held to service or labor under the laws of one State, who have fled into another. Doubtless, this is a guaranty, but let us understand clearly the nature and extent of the obligation it imposes. Does it bind the people of the free states to catch fugitive slaves, and hold them till they may be claimed by their owners? Does it bind them to deny shelter, food, raiment, counsel, to a fugitive from service or labor, while as yet no claim is made for him? Certainly not. When a person owing service or labor under the laws of another State, escapes into Ohio, the federal Constitution provides first, that no law or regulation in this state shall discharge the fugitive from his obligations under the laws of the State from which he fled; and, secondly, that Ohio shall deliver up such fugitive, when claimed by the person to whom such service or labor is due. The single duty imposed on the State of Ohio by this clause is, to surrender a fugitive when claimed; which involves the duty of prescribing the process, and providing the tribunal for trying the case, and determining the character of the evidence necessary to substantiate the claim. The only duties of the citizen under this provision are, not to resist the officer authorized to arrest the person claimed as a fugitive, and not to interfere subsequently for his rescue, except according to the forms of law.

Carefully observing these two duties, he may do whatever else he pleases, in regard to the fugitive, and yet not violate the constitutional guaranty. With this definition of our duty, we assert boldly, that there is no record or in the history of our cause, but one instance in which an abolitionist violated this guaranty; and in that the testimony was strong, that the officer authorized to arrest the fugitive, did not show his warrant until resistance had taken place.

I have now sufficiently vindicated the anti-slavery men, from the charge of trampling under foot the constitutional guaranty of the rights of the slaveholder.

But, Boone will say, as he has said, that there are laws in our own State, in regard to colored persons, which we daily disregard. Grant it; so long as we observe the requirements of the federal constitution in regard to the rights of slaveholders, and transgress none of the laws under which they live, they have no right to complain. But, here too, we are willing to explain our conduct, and to vindicate it, if necessary.

The statute of Ohio, requiring bonds and security from colored persons, and making it a penal offence for a white person to employ one who has not obtained the legal certificate, is regarded by a majority of our citizens as of impracticable execution, and unconstitutional. For the most part, it has been a dead letter, since the date of its enactment. No white person, except in times of excitement, thinks of regarding it. Abolitionists then in this are not peculiar, nor do they evince any lawless disposition.

The other statutes they are charged with breaking, are those which make it penal, to harbor a fugitive from labor or service, or to aid him in any way in his escape through the State. As color is no evidence of slavery in Ohio, and as the presumption is, that every person within its limits is free, we know not how aid or shelter granted to a fugitive, before he is claimed as such, can come within the purview of the statutes. Now whatever facilities may be afforded to fugitives, are generally furnished before any claim is set up; in which case, there is no law-breaking. It is not denied, that many of the citizens of this State, make no such discrimination—that no matter whether a claim be made or not, they are equally prompt in aiding the fugitive to escape; and in so doing, that they violate the law.

The question arises, is this one of those violations of human law, which is rendered necessary by our allegiance to a Higher Power?

Let Boone suppose himself a citizen of Ohio. He has just been examining the precepts,—"Beware not him that wandereth."—"Hide the out-cast."—"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that has escaped from his master unto thee." Before him hangs the Declaration of Independence—"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." By his side is the constitution of Ohio, reaffirming these truths with additional emphasis.

A way-faring man, of haggard looks, with the dust and sweat of travel upon him, is ushered into his presence.

"Help, master!"

"What's the matter?"

"I'm starving."

"Where are you from?"

"Kentucky."

"A runaway?"

"Yes—but do be merciful. For forty years have I been a slave. I want now to be free—to be a man—to earn something for myself, and lay by a little for my poor mother, who is still in slavery. Think how you would feel if you were a slave."

What would Boone do? He would feed him—give him money to pay his expenses—tell him the road to freedom, and in thus doing, violate one of the statutes of Ohio. What then? Better violate this, than outrage the law of God, the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of his state, and common humanity.

Slavery is a domestic institution of Russia, and the victims of it are *white*. Suppose our friend were a citizen of Austria—would that he, between the two countries a treaty existed, oblig-

ing the latter to surrender on claim of the Russian master, any of his white slaves who might escape. What would Boone do? Seize the fugitives, and return them to bondage? Shut his door and his heart to their claims? Or rather, feeling the force of the golden rule,—"whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them," would he not minister to their necessities, and facilitate their flight?

Again—what would Boone wish me to do for his brother, were he a slave, and should he escape out of Kentucky into Ohio? What would he have me do for himself in a like predicament?

If this nation's professions are to be believed, slavery is as bad as death, if not worse. Could I be accessory in any way to the death of a brother man, and not be guilty? Could I neglect any proper means of saving his life, and be innocent? Shall I then be an accessory in reducing a brother man again to bondage? Can I withhold from him facilities for gaining his freedom, in a peaceful way, and be guiltless of a brother's blood?

Having frankly replied to our friend's argument, a few statements become necessary to prevent misapprehension.

If there be any organization in this State, or any individual in our ranks, that has violated any law of Kentucky with a view to entice slaves away, I am entirely ignorant of the fact.

Giving counsel and charity to fugitives from labor, is no part of organized abolitionism; on the contrary, it is recognized as a *personal*, individual duty, enjoined by common humanity, and this is the light in which it is viewed by the citizens of Ohio generally.

Anti-slavery societies were never instituted, nor are they now used, to enable slaves to escape from bondage; their object is, to prevail on the master to emancipate his slaves, that they may have no motive to run off. Nine-tenths of the anti-slavery men of Ohio, while, individually, they would not hesitate to extend aid to a fugitive seeking freedom, would not join in any organization for such a purpose.

IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES.

The opinion of Judge McLean of the Supreme Court, respecting the mode in which the federal constitution regards slaves, is highly important. His doctrine is that the constitution "treats slaves as persons"—acting "upon them as persons, and not as property." It will be recollected, that this was the position assumed by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, in the articles he wrote some months since, contesting the power of Congress over the domestic slave-trade. The doctrine is doubtless a sound one, but its consequences are momentous. If it be true, that the constitution acts upon slaves, as persons, and never as *property*, then the Government, whose powers are derived exclusively from this instrument, and are determined by it, can perform no act which involves the assumption, that slaves are *property*. All its acts in regard to slaves must proceed on the principle that slaves are *persons*; otherwise they are unconstitutional. Keeping this in view, we are not safely pronounce that the following acts are unconstitutional!

1st. The capture of negro slaves in the swamps of Florida, and distribution of them as booty, or sale of them, by officers acting under authority of the General Government.

2nd. Negotiations by the Federal Executive with the British government, for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, the object being to reduce them again to the condition of property.

3rd. The demand by our Government for compensation for slaves as *property*, wrecked on British soil, and thus liberated.

4th. The enactment by Congress of the slave-laws of the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Florida, which laws regard and act upon, the slave, as *property*.

These acts are unconstitutional, because they necessarily proceed on the assumption, by Congress and the Executive, that slaves are *property*—when the constitution which grants and defines the powers of both, regards slaves, in all cases, as *persons*.

IN CHARACTER.—The Democrats in Philadelphia have invited ex-minister Stevenson to a public dinner. It seems that this gentleman when in London signaled himself by his abject fawning upon the great, and by playing such courtly tricks, that his countrymen there were ashamed of him. Is it for this, the democracy would honor him? Party spirit goes the whole figure; it would worship an ass, could it but bray effectually in behalf of the party.

CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN AND MR. LEWIS.

After Mr. Lewis' statement of reasons for signing the call for a state Convention, had appeared in the Chronicle, the Republican saw proper to make a scurrilous attack on this gentleman, rudely calling in question his motives. Its *coarseness* forbids reply. Indeed, in all his allusions to abolitionists, the Republican editor displays as little *gentlemanly* feeling, as political sagacity.

As to Mr. Lewis, he may recollect the saying of Cardinal Woolsey, when accused by his enemies.

"If I'm traduced by tongues, which neither know my faculties, nor person, yet will be the chronicles of my doing,—let me say, 'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake that virtue must go through.' We must not stint our necessary actions in the fear of being traduced. To expose malicious calumnies, which ever, as ravens' fishes, do a worse follow than vainly longing. What we do do best, by sick interpreters, once weak ones, is, Not ours, or not at all;—what worst, as oft, Having a grosser quality, is, to cry up For our best acts. If we stand silent still, In fact our action will be much or coldly st. We should not rest here where we sit, or sit where only."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Nothing of importance has yet been transacted in our legislature. Several petitions presented, praying that towns and corporations might be made liable for

damages done by mobs, were referred to the Judiciary Committee in the House, which through its Chairman, Mr. Byington, reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Their report was agreed to. This is summary, to say the least. Mr. Byington, from all we can learn, is a third rate lawyer, and not long since sprouted into manhood. He seems resolved to signalize himself by some master-piece of generalship against abolitionists. The same personage, in behalf of the Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a petition from Pike and Scioto counties, praying the passage of a law, to render any one who shall be the security of a black or mulatto, in his efforts to gain a residence in the state, ineligible to any office of honor, trust or profit. How could Mr. Byington prove so false to his high trust, as a chosen champion of equal rights!

Petitions in relation to the Black Laws have generally been laid on the table. Tuesday, the 14th, a petition praying an extension of the right of trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitives from labor, being presented, Mr. Byington moved to lay it on the table. The motion failed by the following vote.

Yea—Messrs. Byington, Cabell, Dunn, Ewing, Green, Griffith, Hatch, Henderson, Hockins, Judd, Jenkins, Jones, Kershner, Kelly of Perry, Kitchner, Lowman, Lyon, Meredith, Moore, McCloskey, McClung, McConnell, McNulty, Okey, Raffensperger, Smith of Licking, Steadman, Workman and Wolcott—29.

Nays—Messrs. Ackley, Atkinson, Baird, Bliss, Bowen, Briggs, Brown, Chambers, Chenoweth, Clarke, Cook, Evans, Fuller, Fuller, Gard, Gregory, Hamilton, Hawkins, Kelly of Cuyahoga, Melbury, McGee, McFarland, Olds, Powell, Probasco, Schenck, Scott, Sharp, Smith of Highland, Smith of Montgomery, Streator, Taylor, Titus, Updegraff, Warner, Waters, Wheeler, Wood, and Speaker—39.

The further consideration of the petition was then postponed till the following Saturday, when the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the very personification of skin-deep democracy, will undoubtedly come forward with some new, and conclusive device against the right of petition.

In the Senate, Mr. Carpenter of Medina has introduced two bills, one relating to damages done by mobs, the other to an equal distribution of the common school fund. For particulars, see an extract in another column, from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

INDIANA.

The routes of the various canals, rail-roads and turnpikes in Indiana, are estimated at 1289 miles, of which only 281 have been finished, at an expense of \$8,164,528. The entire estimate was \$19,914,424, doubtless below the truth. The revenue on the works don't pay expenses. The public debt amounts to \$15,088,141; the interest and a few other items amount to \$615,000; while the revenue for this year is about \$159,884,55. The State has failed to pay the interest on the public debt.

Retrenchment of expenses, rigid economy, and increased taxation are the only means by which the State can be saved.

The condition of things in some of our States, indeed throughout the whole country, reminds one of the saying of Him who spoke with authority. "For which of you intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? Last haply after he hath laid the foundation, and is unable to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him, saying, this man began to build and was not able to finish."

PLAN OF STATE RELIEF.—It is said, that President Tyler and his cabinet are in favor of "purchase by the General Government of the right of transporting without further charge, mails, ordnance, munitions of war, stores, &c. &c., on all the railroads and canals of the several States, completed or in progress, at a fair and stipulated price per mile, to be paid in bonds of the United States, or in the guaranty and ultimate payment of a part of those already issued by the States themselves."

SILLY.—One of the silliest things perpetrated among the tom-fooleries enacted by our countrymen for the special entertainment of Prince de Joinville, was the following toast given at the dinner in New York, by Philip Hone, formerly mayor of New York.

"THE PET CUCKER OF THE FRENCH NAVY."—She has proved the coffin of a military hero, and may hereafter be the cradle of a naval one. We give her a hearty God speed; may she be always successful, whenever her cause is just; but otherwise, unsuccessful; but if ever she is opposed to an American ship, may she be unsuccessful, right or wrong. And I also give you *THE UNITED STATES*—may she be always right, but always successful, right or wrong."

LORD MORPETH.—The British residents in New York have lately given a great entertainment to Lord Morpeth.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Senate of South Carolina has passed a resolution, 36 to 3, rejecting the State's proportion of the distribution fund. Whatever we may think of the *principles* of this State, we cannot but admire her uncompromising spirit, and magnanimous consistency; were it not a slave-holding State, it would in many respects be the first State in the Union.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.—15 miles of this road were opened December 16th.

CURIOS.—Since the anti-slavery press began to make an outcry against the *Corn Laws* of Great Britain, and the apathy of our Government to the grain growing interests; and insist on the necessity of a larger market for the surplus products of the free states, we see many of the political papers have come out on the subject, and are now zealous in the cause. But their policy is not exactly ours. We go for an anti-slavery administration, so that a full trial may be given to *negotiation*; they for a vindictive tariff, so as to force reciprocity. We notice that the tobacco growers of the slave states are beginning to talk bravely against their anti-slavery brethren of the community.—Nothing will come of it.

NEGROPHOBIA.—Some of the good people of Urbana have lately been smitten with negro-phobia, and are frothing at the sight of a colored skin. A meeting was held December 9th in the Court House—Frederick Ambrose, chairman; John H. Young, secretary. A committee with Moses B. Corwin for chairman was appointed to prepare some form in which the negro-haters might express themselves. M. B. Corwin has been supposed anti-slavery. We hope his name was used without his consent. A preamble in the usual style was reported, and a resolution, appointing a certain number of persons to carry into execution the Bond and Security law. The mayor was also called upon to warn the negroes who had not complied with the law, to leave town—and then the meeting adjourned. Verily, this American hatred of color, is one of the most contemptible things under heaven.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—Friend Smith of the Spirit of Liberty, has appointed every one of his subscribers an agent, to send him a New Year's gift of a new subscriber. A good notion. How many new subscribers shall we have for our New Year? How many will agree to send us at least one a piece?

NOT BAD.—At Columbia, Pa. is a Temperance paper, called "*Water Spout*."

THE BANNER TOWNSHIP.—Arnold Buffum makes thorough work where he labors. New Garden township (La.) at the last election, gave 147 Liberty votes, 43 Whig, and 27 Democratic.

THE FREE DEBATER.—The publication of the Free Debater will be commenced at Indianapolis, the first week in January. We are glad of it. Arnold Buffum should be sustained.—He depends on himself and his friends—not on any Society.

OLCOTT'S ESSAYS.—We commend to the reader's examination, the essays of Charles Olcott on our first page. The first in the series appeared last week; the third will be published next. Mr. Olcott is a gentleman of acute mind and great research. The views presented in the essays are original and striking, and, we are inclined to believe, correct. Indeed, we have derived great pleasure from a perusal of his essays. We regret, however, that he has seen proper to ascribe the false translations of certain passages, to corrupt motives in the translators.

MR. CARPENTER.—Mr. Carpenter of the Senate of Ohio is a striking exception to the truth of the remark, that anti-slavery men put in office by either of the parties, are as remiss and cold-blooded as those who profess no regard for human rights. Last year in his place, he castigated with tremendous severity the servility and folly of pro-slavery men. This year we notice he has made a prompt move, honorable alike to his courage and philanthropy.—We copy from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Columbus, December 14th, 1841.

Dear Sir,—Amid the press of other matters, one or two important Legislative movements escaped my attention, on yesterday. The first of these is the introduction of a bill by Mr. Carpenter, Senator from Medina and Lorain, "to compensate sufferers by riots." It provides that if any property be destroyed in any county, town or incorporated city, by a riotous assembling of persons, the authorities of such county, town or city, if they shall have good reason to believe that such an assembling was about to take place, or if having taken place, shall have notice of the same in time to prevent the injury,—shall be liable for all the damage that may be done,—and said authorities shall have an action at law against the persons engaged in such riot, in order to identify them for such liability. The same Senator gave notice that he will introduce a bill, so to amend the school laws, as that the introduction and distribution of the common school fund, shall be no discrimination made on account of color. Neither of the measures is supposed, even by the mover himself, as likely to find favor with the Senate; they form a part of the Abolition policy,—to "agitate," "excitate,"—and I trust will be met by a silent but decisive vote.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

One week from to-day, this convention will assemble. It will be signalized by the first attempt in this state to organize a political party, on the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and for the special protection of the interests of Freedom and Free Labor. The auspices are every way favorable. The vacillating, uncertain, fruitless policy of present parties, is awakening the people to the necessity of an organization founded on higher principles, directed to nobler ends, governed by sounder policy. The leaders in this enterprise in our state, are men of approved patriotism, much experience, unquestioned ability. They have been too long known by the political world, to be smiled at, as novices. Two of them, particularly, are gentlemen whose age and public services, must command respect.

There is every reason to believe, that the anti-slavery sentiment of Ohio will be fairly represented in the convention. The friends of Liberty have promptly responded to the call; and in the spirit they will manifest at the meeting, demonstration will be furnished of their inflexible purpose to make the 3000 liberty votes of this year multiply to 15000 next year, and go on multiplying, till the people of Ohio shall be brought back to the fundamental principles of civil liberty.

The convention of course will put forth an address, stating the reasons for their course, the objects they contemplate, the principles by which they intend to be governed.

What are the objects of the Liberty Party?

To effect the repeal of the laws which sustain slavery in Florida, and slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; to arrest the extension of slavery by preventing the creation of any new slave state, and the annexation of Texas; to put an end to the policy, which has permitted the slavery interest to control the action of the General Government; to suppress the cotton-trade, and the African slave-trade; to maintain unimpaired the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and the press, and

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

THE MYSTERY OF WHALING.

Several sketches descriptive of the process of taking whales, and of the operations on board ship connected with that gigantic sport, have from time to time been given to the public, and per newspaper and pamphlet. We have seen no one, however, which for minuteness and fidelity of detail surpasses the following. Its spirited and graphic delineations will not only interest the practical whaler, but its systematic account of the entire process, from beginning to end, will furnish both amusement and instruction to the uninitiated. We are under obligations to the ingenious and able author, who has manifested "seen a little service" in this pursuit—sufficient to obtain complete mastery of his subject—for this highly welcome contribution.

[WRITTEN FOR THE INQUIRER.]

"There she blows—there she blows—there she blows," repeated at intervals of half a minute, is a cry often heard, and often wished for, from the mast-head of a whale ship in whaling waters. And quickly is that cry followed by the question of "Where away?" from the deck. "Two points off the lee bow, sir." "How far off?" "Three miles, sir." "What do you call him?" says the captain, "Sperm whale, sir," roars out the man aloft; and again he gives the cry of "there she blows," with a noise that wakes the sleepers below and puts to flight the dreams that have doubtless been coursing through their brains—for most people dream at sea, whether they do on shore or not, and many of the dreamers have full faith in them, too, and can tell to a certainty, by the dream of the previous night, whether they will bring forth whales; whether they will be obtained if seen; whether there will be one or many, or whether they will behave civilly or show fight. The cry is given, and vivid excitement pervades all on board. But the captain exhibits no hurry. He turns perhaps to the cabin gangway, and says "steward." The voice is followed at the instant by an emphatic "sir" from below. "Pass up the glass," "Ay, ay, sir," is the response. A second more and the crisped locks of the sable steward emerge from the stairway. He presents the glass, an unequivocal smile separating his lips, and his eyes rolling with joy, though trying to preserve his dignity and imitate the coolness of the captain. With the spyglass on his shoulder, the captain goes aloft, and looks through his tube to determine whether it is sperm whale or some other kind, of which there are several; and, although the appearance of their spout is somewhat different, they cannot always be distinguished by even a practised eye at any great distance. If the captain is satisfied of its being a sperm whale, he calls out "get the boats ready." "Ay, ay, sir," answers the mate from the deck. The watch below are called up; the boatsteerers look to the boats to see that every thing is in its place; superfluous clothing is thrown ashore; belts are buckled on and suspenders are thrown off. The cooper must stop working (in some ships), lest the noise should reach the whales and alarm them. The boys are strung out on the lower yards, and have just caught sight of the spout. "There she blows—blows—blows," becomes more frequent and less loud. Now they are seen from the deck. A few minutes have elapsed, and the captain is coming down. He passes aft to the quarter deck. The whales are getting near—perhaps within a quarter of a mile. The mate is standing by the captain. The latter says, "Let the main-yard come back, Mr. A." "Haul the main-yard back," says the mate. It is done, and the ship is stationary. "Stand by the boats." The crews group about their several boats, ready to jump in. The three mates are in the sterns of their different boats, with a boatsteerer in the head of each. Six men are at the different falls, ready to lower. The captain gives the word, "Now lower away gently." One after the other the boats drop in the water, and are cleared from the tackles. The crews tumble in as they may, and shove off.

As it is barely possible that there are persons who have never seen a whaleboat when rigged for service, let us occupy a moment in looking at one. A whaleboat is about 25 feet long, 6 feet wide in the centre, sharp at both ends, clincher built, and light. It is pulled (landsmen ignorantly say rowed) by five oars—three on one side, two on the other. It is steered with an oar similar in shape to those used in pulling, but of two or three times the size. A boat's crew consists of six, viz. a boatsteerer, who pulls the first or harpoon oar; one man to pull the next, or bow oar; one at the next, or mid-ship oar, which is the heaviest, and requires a strong pair of arms; one at the tub oar, which is the last and lightest, and is generally pulled by the smallest of the crew. The mate has the steering oar, and is commander. The boatsteerer, whose title would indicate the steering oar as his place, does not have charge of it until the whale has been struck with the harpoon, when he changes place with the mate, who finishes the performance with a lance. The person who is steering stands up. There are paddles in the boat, to be used when the noise of oars might frighten the whales. There is generally a mast that can be hoisted or taken down at pleasure, with a goodly sized sail to aid in propelling the boat; and sometimes two masts and sails, and a jib besides, making three sails. The line, coiled in a tub pierced with augur holes, is placed between the seats or thwarts of the tub and after-oarsmen. When the whale is struck and runs out line, the tub oarsmen seize a small bucket, placed at hand for the purpose, and douses water in the tub to keep the line wet, and prevent the rapid friction from causing fire. In the stern of the boat is a keg containing a lantern, a tinder-box, matches and candle. A keg of water, one or two buckets, a boat-hook, and five paddles are stowed under the seats. Along the sides are tied up spare harpoons, lances, and a large instrument called a spade. It is used for cutting holes in the whale's head or elsewhere when dead, for ropes to pass through. Spare tholopes are tied to those already in use, to supply their place should any of them break. They form the rowlocks for the oars. In the head of the boat are two harpoons ready for immediate use. A hatchet and boat-knife are also there, secured in convenient places, to be at hand if needed. The line is passed from the tub round a stout piece of timber near the stern, called the loggerhead, and thence forward to a groove in the head called the cheeks. A small wooden pin keeps the line from jumping out of the cheeks. A sufficient length of line is drawn through and coiled down to throw out with the harpoon. The end is made fast to one iron, (harpoons are so called,) and the other attached to the same line by a piece of rope or short warp.

Thus prepared, the sails are hoisted, the oars are peaked, and the men, seated on the sides or gunwale of the boat, add the force of the paddles to the assistance of the wind. Carefully avoid-

ing to pull on the whale's eye, they get directly behind him, taking a wide circuit to do so if necessary, and keep as much as possible until the head of the boat is nearly up with his flukes. (tail.) The mate then sheers out and runs the boat up alongside, calling out at the same time to the boatsteerer, "stand up." The boatsteerer drops his paddle and seizes the harpoon. "Dart," says the mate. The men drop their paddles, jump to their seats, and take the oars, the iron flies—it has fastened; the second iron follows quick, as though—the whole is struck. With a start and flush of his huge tail he makes a hillock of foam. "Stern all!" is the word, and the boat is backed off by the oars.

But all this is the work of a moment, and the whale has disappeared. He is going down and the line is whizzing round the logger-head and through the cheeks. The tub-oarsman throws the lance for the mate, the mate goes in the head; the boatsteerer goes aft; the bowman clears away the lance for the mate. The line all this while has been left to run free, but it begins to go out with less velocity. "Take a turn," says the mate. The boat flies through the water, throwing a sheet of foam from either bow as she follows the course of the whale; for he is now running parallel to the surface of the water, though a long way down. He may run this way a mile or two, but generally comes up sooner. When he first comes to the surface he will very likely flounce and thrash about for a few minutes, and then be quiet before he takes another start. Now is the time to go up to him. "Haul line," says the mate, "haul hard boys, there he lies like a log." By hauling in the line the boat is drawn up near enough to the whale for the mate to throw a lance in some vital part. Very often the whale is killed with a few well directed lances or even one; but sometimes it is a more serious affair. To get near enough to reach the whale with a lance, and still to avoid getting hit by him, requires quick work and cool judgment. When the animal is kind it is easy enough; but when it is an ugly whale, when there is a tossing, broken sea, rendering it difficult to work the boat quick, then it is that strong arms, cool heads, and bold hearts are needed.

Boats are often knocked to pieces by the whale's flukes, or bit in pieces when he is gnashing his teeth in his agony; but comparatively few persons are killed, or even hurt, when such occurrences take place. Two or three boats will be destroyed, partially or entirely, without an individual being hurt. When a lance has taken much effect, he spouts out blood with his breath. This is a welcome sight to all concerned, and is hailed with noisy manifestations of joy. "There's blood!"—"There he spouts thick blood!"—"There he rolls it out, thick as tar." After spouting an immense quantity of blood, and bleeding from all the lance holes, his giant strength begins to fail. He breathes slower and lashes the water with less force. Presently he stops blowing, but his strength is suddenly renewed. He starts off with a speed equal to his most successful efforts in his palmiest days of health and strength. He does not go in a straight line, but describes a circle. Now slack line and give him room. Keep out of his way, for he no longer sees or hears boat, harpoon, or lance—mate, friend, or enemy. Onward he plunges, with the energy of delirium. "Slack line—pull out of his way," pull hard—there, let her run, he'll go clear," are the successive orders of the mate, as he puts the sheath on his lance, knowing that its work is done. The whale has circled round once, twice, and perhaps again; but his race is nearly run—he raises his monstrous head as if trying to escape from his native element—he sinks back and turns upon his side—he shows the corner of his fluke—he is dead.

Glee takes the place of anxiety in the countenance of the timid, and quiet satisfaction in that of the resolute. Now haul in your slack line and coil down. It comes in merrily. No urging is now needed. The boat is by the whale's head. The spade is cleared away, with which the mate is cutting a hole to pass a rope through. The bow-man is holding the boat up with his boat-hook. The hole being made, the rope is passed. "Give us the waif," says the mate, briskly. A small flag is handed out and stuck on a pole. It is the signal to those in the ship that the whale is dead.

Let us go to the ship. She is four miles off to windward. The other two boats are within a mile of her, chasing whales, but cannot get up with them. The captain is on the fore-part-gal-lant-cross-trees with his spyglass. He sees the waif. It is near night. "On deck," he calls out. "Sir," answers one on deck. "Run that signal up at the mizen-peak." "Ay, ay, sir," says the man. The signal haliards are brought in, the flag made fast and run up. It is the signal for the two near boats to come aboard. They are soon alongside and hoisted up; the sails are filled, and the ship is running down to the dead whale. But it is getting dark; the wind is light, and the whale is four miles off. The captain has lost sight of whale and boat, and is running by guess. Presently a small light is seen for an instant on the surface of the water and disappears. It is enough—the boat is there. "Keep off another point," is the order from aloft. "Keep off another point, sir," is repeated from the deck, and the ship is again hauled for the whale. The light of the boat's lantern is visible or hidden as she rises and falls with the swell of the sea. It becomes more and more constant, and soon ceases to disappear.

While the ship is drawing down, preparation is made for securing the whale to the ship. A stout cable is strung along the deck to be passed round his flukes. One end of this cable or fluke rope has an eye, formed by unlacing the strands, doubling back, and splicing in; while the other end is whipped up snug to be rove through the eye. A small line with a buoy at one end is fastened by the other end to the eye of the fluke rope. A lead sinker is attached to the line at the distance of two or three fathoms from the buoy. As the light becomes visible from the deck, those on the lookout aloft have come down and are leaning over the rail, still watching its position. When nearly within hail of the boat some of the sails are clewed up, and the ship's headway sufficiently diminished for getting the whale to the ship. This is effected by various manoeuvres, and he is placed alongside; the small line that is fast to his head having been handed on deck, by which he is now held. The buoy rope with the lead attached is dropped in the water between the whale and ship. A slanting direction is given to the sinker to carry it under and outside of him. This lead is heavy enough, with the momentum it acquires in dropping, to carry the buoy down and under the whale, when it rises on the outside and is hooked up with the line hook from the deck. The eye of the fluke rope being fast to the other end, is immediately drawn round and hauled up to the rail. The free end is then rove through and bowed up taut, thus bringing the eye down to the small of the whale (which is the part just before his flukes) and jamming up tighter the more it is pulled upon. Now pass the end over the side again and forward to the hawser.

hole in the bow—pass it in and stream across deck. "Hook on every body and slue the whale round." Round he comes—his flukes are drawn forward, and the head goes aft, abreast of the main chains. "Make fast all," says the captain. The fluke rope is secured by repeated turns round the bits (or timbers at the heel of the bowsprit) and stopped together with spun yarn; parcelling is put round where it runs through the hawser hole, and well smeared with slush to prevent chafing. Another stout rope is made fast to the short warp in his head, and secured on the quarter-deck. The first set is finished. He is ready to be cut in on the morrow.

It is now late in the evening, and they have eaten nothing since dinner, or quite as likely, since breakfast. The cook has taken a kid of potatoes and a bucket of tea to the fore-castle and the same to the storeroom. They have bread, molasses, and cold meat below. The steward has been setting the table in the cabin. The captain speaks to the mate, "Let the people have their supper, Mr. A." "Go to your supper, there," calls out the mate. They dive down, nothing loth. Each one helps himself to a tinpot full of tea, and stirs in some molasses; puts one or two good sized sweet potatoes in his pan, with a slice of salt junk and a cake or two of bread. Perhaps he has a piece of "duff" to eke out the repast. Duff is a pudding made of flour and water, nicely shortened with slush and boiled in salt water. Eaten with molasses it is nutritious, and palatable to most persons. To some it smacks a little of the glaucon and other salts contained in the briny fluid in which it has undergone the process of cooking. Thus accented, seated around on their sea-chests, with pan in lap and tin pot alongside, they set to in good earnest, keeping up at the same time an animated discussion of the performance of the day, interspersed with plenty of joke, gibe, and repartee. In the meanwhile the steward shows himself and announces to the captain that "supper is ready, sir," or if he is in the humor for a polite flourish, he makes half a scrape and says, "please to walk down to supper, sir." The captain says, "ay, ay," or "very well," or perhaps nothing at all, but continues leaning against the mizen topsail sheet-bits with the mate at his lee side. In a few minutes he starts to go down, saying at the same time, "supper, Mr. A.; supper, sir," answers the mate. The captain goes down and seats himself at the table. The mate has remained on deck. Two or three minutes elapse and the mate makes a move. He walks to the second mate says "supper" Mr. B. and goes below to take his seat by the side of the captain. The second mate answers, "supper, sir," and goes to the third mate, to whom he says "supper, Mr. C." and then follows the mate to the table. The third mate responds as the others "supper, sir," and looks for the boatsteerers before he goes down. He gives the intimation as before, only omitting the Mr. before the surname. The boatsteerers answer, "supper, sir," or "supper," or "ay, ay," as they feel inclined; the necessity for etiquette diminishing as the rank descends. All having been duly summoned, in the course of ten or fifteen minutes from the first announcement they are at the table. As those first-arrived do not wait for the others before commencing operations, it might at first sight appear that the order of rank would give a decided advantage in disposing of the contents of the dishes. The supposition may not be entirely groundless; but as the captain does most of the talking, themate somewhat less, the second and third mate but little, and the boatsteerers say nothing at all, the disadvantage the latter comes might labor under is somewhat diminished, by their last giving undivided attention to the subject in hand, while the first seated are losing time in verbose discussions.

Supper being over, a half an hour may elapse before the watch is set and all others sound asleep, recruiting strength for the labors of the ensuing day. The boatsteerer, who has the watch, is walking forward aft on the quarter deck, occasionally stopping and leaning over the gangway-rail. He is looking complacently at the whale. His black body is indistinctly seen in the darkness, but the phosphorescent flashing of water, as it ripples against his flukes, head, and sides, marks the outline of his dimensions. "That's a big whale," says the mate; "he'll make ninety barrels." "Yes, more," answers his fellow of the watch; "if he don't stow down a hundred, I'll eat snakes and milk, and I don't like 'em either." The boatsteerer turns away and resumes his walk, beguiling his time in calculating how many more such fellows will be wanting before the joyful sound of "All ship" will be heard, or in thinking of some token of remembrance for wife, friend, or sweetheart, to be fabricated from the ivory teeth of the whale. And a far more threatening aspect they present in his wide opened jaw than when converted into the shining reel or polished swift on which some fair one winds her threads, and greets the d. nor, and perchance the conqueror, too, with the fairy smiles of grateful love. In such, and other idle fancies the time is whittled away, until the bell strikes the signal that the watch is out. The second watch comes up rubbing their eyes, in no very sweet disposition of mind; for having been turned in just long enough to taste the sweets of sleep after fatigue without its having had time to do its kindly work of restoration, the short summons to the deck is any thing but agreeable, or calculated to produce pliancy of feeling. Nevertheless they are there. The word is passed, (that is, whatever orders the captain may have left,) the relieved sleepers are too sulky, and then go below to sleep quietly till morning. Let us leave them at their slumbers, and the second watch to occupy their time on deck, and be in turn relieved by the third, to take another nap ere the first streak of daylight summons all hands to the task of cutting in.

Debts of Cities.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following table as showing the debts of cities. We rather think the amounts are generally too low, for Mobile, New Orleans, and some others. The debt of Cincinnati, at this time, is one million and fifty thousand dollars! This table shows that cutthroat is indispensable here and elsewhere, and that the feeling now, should be, to see how little expense should be incurred, and not how much. There are but few improvements, if any, which now would justify the running in debt.

Cities.	Debts.	Popul'n.
New York,	\$9,663,000	312,710
Baltimore,	4,630,000	102,313
Boston,	1,800,000	93,483
Osw Orleans,	1,758,000	102,193
Charleston,	1,142,890	29,261
Philadelphia,	1,000,000	228,691
Cincinnati,	860,000	46,348
Albany,	695,000	33,731
Mobile,	512,000	
Troy,	391,000	10,344

The Daguerreotype Pencil, (the New York American advises,) has been converted

into an instrument in the hands of the police to identify criminals and protect us against their depredations. The French police when any suspicious person is arrested, cause him to be Daguerreotyped, and append his likeness to the Register, so as to facilitate his arrest, and ensure a knowledge of his person in case of future depredations, by furnishing the police agents with copies of his face, as well as a description of his person.

NOTICE—MILK—MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. MERRELL,
N. H. MERRELL.

R. H. BLACKMER & CO.

See-total Temperance

GROCERIES & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Near Float Bridge, Cleveland.

Messrs. WOODSON & TINSLEY, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eight and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since the association as a firm, inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of House carpenter and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

WOODSON & TINSLEY.

PETERS' PILLS

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.—M. Y. Examiner.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these truly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canada, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. Peters' Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy agent—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doctor Joseph Priestley Peters,
Dear Sir—I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever used.—JOHN CHASE, M. D.

For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Bilious Fever, I would recommend Peters' Pills in preference to all other kinds.
R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EMERSON, is considered sufficient.

I have used in my practice, these last five years, Dr. Jos. Priestley Peters' Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and consider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used.

Given up to Die.

How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and the easiest taken.

Consumption

Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States, that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when nothing else would ever relieve. Ministers of the Gospel have added their testimony to that effect.

Coughs and Colds,

neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle. Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure the most distressing ones.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, and after a trial of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witnessed their effects in several other cases, and they have been the happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common property of all, and in every family on the face of the earth.

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave a few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as incurable, and after a trial of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Barker, 97 Green st., was cured of a very bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only 5 Lozenges, when all other remedies had no effect on him whatever.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, 84 Caroline st., suffered a year with a very hard, tight cough pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to perfect health. He says they are the greatest medicine in the world.

When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony, Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Chessman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die

of worms, after the parents and sometimes years of suffering, without the parents knowing the cause of their suffering, and the children are literally eating them up. Sherman's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and thousands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st., Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was so large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebrated doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; the father had spent all he could raise and was discouraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of his misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in two days she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count. The child was literally eaten up with them—another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

will break it, it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I do? Get one of Sherman's Poor man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.

The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, limbs, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. &c.

Several persons have called at the warehouse, to express their surprise and thanks, at the almost miraculous cure these plasters have effected.

Mr. H. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with rheumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one, only one night, to get up in the morning with joy, and his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best of all remedies.

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely help himself—these plasters entirely cured him.

Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45 pills, 50 cents per box. Small size box containing 20 pills, 25 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough Candy, price only 25 cents per box. Doct. A. Sherman's Worm Candy, only 25 cents per box. Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1/2 cents a piece.

Agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines—Wm. H. Harrison & Co. of Glasgow, Cincinnati; A. Avery & Co. Granville; Ridgeway Murphy & Co. Ripley; A. Graham & Co. Franklin; Morley & Co. Watson, Druggist, Massillon. Most every merchant in the U. S., Mexico and West Indies.

Sold by Robinson, Pratt, & Co. New York City; by Dunie & Peck, New Haven; John Paine, Hartford; Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia; by Truman & Smith, Cincinnati; and by Booksellers generally throughout the United States.

Twentieth Edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, a new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, derived from the competition of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and other European musicians. Also, original tunes by German, English, and American authors, many of them having been arranged, or composed, expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, etc. etc. and by his brother, T. B. Mason, Professor of Sacred Music, and organist at Fourth Street church, etc. etc. Twentieth Stereotyped edition, revised and greatly improved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are on the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with each lesson, will, in a great measure, dispense with the use of the black board. The above work is now known by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harp." Volume One. It is intended to make "Mason's Sacred Harp," the general repository of the "Gems in Melody and Harmony," which have hitherto been scattered through various collections. And the collecting, editing, and arranging of the old and new, choice, beautiful, convenient Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing schools, which has already largely rewarded. The sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as evidence that it is the very best & best collection of singing schools, and for churches of all denominations.

From numerous Recommendations the following are selected.
From the Boston Spectator.
We hope all will encourage "Mason's Sacred Harp." We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its merits. We hesitate not to say, that it is the best work extant.
From the New York Evangelist.
Mason's Sacred Harp is, what it is called in the title page, a very select and useful work—the best collection of church music extant, for congregations anywhere.
From the Baptist Advocate.
Mason's Sacred Harp.—The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man in our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Organ Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc. all valuable works, and entitled to the esteem of all who are devoted to sacred music. It is well known that the "Sacred Harp" has not an equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "Gems in Melody and Harmony." Every denomination will promote devotional Psalmody by adopting this collection as the standard of church music.
From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music.
Mason's Sacred Harp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of church music I have ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will encourage its general introduction.
From the Journal.
We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and have carefully examined the Sacred Harp. The volume is composed of very beautiful melodies, and harmonies of almost unequalled richness. It may justly be entitled "the treasury of music." The tunes are admirably adapted to the effective expression of poetry, a circumstance upon which the happiest effect of Christian Psalmody depends. The work is particularly recommended to those whose object it is to suit music to the words sung, or to make music subordinate to sentiment, and thus eminently conducive to devotion.
From Mr. Hamilton, Director of music in the Church Music, Wheeling.
We are using Mason's Sacred Harp in our church. I should be much pleased to see it in general use. The music will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different variety of metres, and it is a desirable collection for churches and schools.
Just Published.
Vol. II.—Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music.—Vol. II. contains 40 new, and original Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Duets, Solos, Quartets, etc. This volume does not contain a single tune found in the first volume—it is a complete and independent book of itself, and will be sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, procured expressly for it. The object in publishing this additional volume, is to furnish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commensurate with the varied talent, labor and expense that have been employed in its production.
The following notices of the work will show the estimation in which it is held by good musicians.
From a Report of the Committee of the "Eclectic Academy of Music" on Musical publications; unanimously adopted by the Government and Members, March 24th.
"The Sacred Harp, Vol. II., has been carefully examined by your committee, who do not but regard it as possessing in an eminent degree that choice, classic beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which constitute the 'soul of music,' and which cannot fail to render it a standard work."
It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the Editor to furnish [in THE SACRED HARP] an extended variety of good Sacred Music—such as will be permanently useful and interesting, will receive the approbation of Churches, Choirs, and Singers generally.
A COPY OF THE RECORDS.
C. R. FOLGER, Sec'y. of the Academy.
From the "Handel Musical Society," of W. R. College, Hudson.
THE SACRED HARP, VOLUME II., merits our highest approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its introduction into the society has confirmed the belief that it will prove an important means of advancing Sacred Music. It would be but justice due the successful efforts of the authors, that the two volumes of the Sacred Harp, constitute the best collection ever published.
By order of the Society,
W. S. BARBER, Sec'y.
[From the Observer.]
Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, Vol. 2nd, We hesitate not, most confidently to recommend this as a book of extraordinary merit; one of the best, if not the very best collections of Church Music ever issued from the American press. It will be held in high esteem by the admirers of taste, scientific accuracy, and fine discrimination in the adaptation of music to sacred poetry. Mr. Mason has evinced a knowledge of intimate dependence of Melody upon Harmony, an important principle often disregarded in American publications. It is a volume of Sacred Melodies, with rich, beautiful and classical harmonies, combining that striking purity and solidity of style, for which German musicians are, perhaps, more peculiar than any others. The beautiful typography of the work will speak for itself.
From Mr. Allen, Professor of Sacred Music in Oberlin College.
For a few years past, we have made selections for Church Music from the Sacred Harp, Volume I. I have ever esteemed it a beautiful collection, comprising a great variety of choice and approved tunes in all the usual metres.

Volume II.—I approve most fully: your plan of publishing new selections and arrangements in accordance with the second volume, is in its principle the same. The melodies are exceedingly sweet and tasteful—the harmony rich, flowing and impressive. It should, of all means, accompany the first volume, especially in those Churches which are somewhat advanced. I doubt not it will secure to the publishers an extensive patronage, and I shall do what I can to extend its circulation.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A delightful Country Seat, situated upon a McAdams road, half a mile from town, in a beautiful neighborhood, with 5 acres of land; a frame house containing 8 rooms, a hall, a piazza, a porch and 3 cellars; also a good frame barn with a carriage house and stable; a well, a cistern and a spring. The grounds are well planted with peach, apple, pear, quince and plum trees, and embellished with shrubs and evergreens.

A handsome Country Seat with 16 acres of land, located upon a Turnpike road 3 miles from town. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and a large cellar. Also a cistern, a well of excellent water, a large garden and an orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and pear trees. The land is level and part rolling.

A superior Country Seat, distant 5 miles from town, with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation; and 10 in wood. The buildings consist of an excellent brick house, having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch and large cellar; a brick orchard of 3 spring house, a carriage and smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selected apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, and an excellent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape vines. This estate is a desirable purchase for a gentleman of fortune, who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautiful view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society.

A fine Farm of 50 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with 4 rooms, a cellar, a log house, a cistern, a well, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and on a McAdams road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cistern, a well, a large frame barn with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame store room, a well, and several springs